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R314.1.1 Listings. Smoke alarms shall be the photoelectric type listed in accordance with UL 217 or UL 268. Combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 217 and UL 2034.

R314.2.2 Alterations, Repairs and Additions. See Appendix J. R314.3 Revise the section as follows:

R314.3 Location. Smoke alarms shall be installed in the following locations:
1. In each sleeping room.

2. Outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.

3. On each additional story of the dwelling, including basements and habitable attics and not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.

4. Smoke alarms shall be installed not less than three feet (914 mm) horizontally from the door or opening of a bathroom that contains a bathtub or shower unless this would prevent placement of a smoke alarm required by section R314.3.

5. For each 1,000 ft2 of area or part thereof.

6. Near all stairs.

R314.3.1 Reserved R314.4 Add the following wording to the end of the exception: and unless one or more bedrooms are being added or created.

R314.5 Combination Alarms. Combination smoke and carbon monoxide (“CO”) alarms shall be permitted to be used in lieu of smoke alarms and shall be interconnected such that fire alarm signals have precedence over CO alarms in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 720.

R314.7.4 Combination Detectors. Combination smoke and carbon monoxide detectors shall be permitted to be installed in fire alarm systems in lieu of smoke detectors, provided that they are listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075. The fire alarm control panel battery shall serve as the source of secondary power for wireless systems.

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R314.8 Heat Detector. A single heat detector listed for the ambient environment shall be installed in

1. Any garage attached to or under the dwelling (detached garages do not require a heat detector).

2. A new garage attached to an existing dwelling. If the existing house contains a fire detection system that is compatible with the garage heat detector, then the detector shall be interconnected to that system. Where the existing fire detection system is not compatible with the garage heat detector, the garage heat detector shall be connected to an alarm (audible occupant notification), or compatible heat detector with an alarm, located in the dwelling and within 20 feet (6,096 mm) of the nearest door to the garage from the dwelling. An alarm is not required in the garage, either integral with or separate from the heat detector.

R315.1 General. Carbon monoxide alarms shall comply with section R315, 248 CMR, NFPA 720, and the manufacturer's instructions. Any required carbon monoxide detection shall be interconnected.

R315.1.1 Listings. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034 and UL 2075. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034 and UL 217.

R315.3 Location. Carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units shall be outside of each separate sleeping area within ten feet of the bedrooms. Where a fuel-burning appliance is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed within the bedroom. At least one alarm shall be installed on each story of a dwelling unit, including basements and cellars but not in crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics.

R315.4 Combination Alarms. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms (in compliance with section 314) shall be permitted to be used in lieu of carbon monoxide alarms, located as in R315.3, provided they are compatible and the smoke alarms take precedence.

R315.5 Power Source. Carbon monoxide alarms and combination alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and, where primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for over current protection. Alarms may also be part of a low voltage or wireless system with standby power from monitored batteries in accordance with NFPA 72